

FEB 28 1958

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THE TIMES HERALD

# Disarmament Post Is Assigned To Wadsworth

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Staff Reporter

James J. Wadsworth, now deputy American representative at the United Nations, was named yesterday as chief negotiator on disarmament.

At the same time President Eisenhower appointed a four-man panel to advise Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the arms problem.

The group, expected to meet shortly to go over present American disarmament policies, consists of Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former NATO commander who now heads the American Red Cross; former Under Secretary of

State Robert A. Lovett; former American High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy; and Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former Under Secretary of State and former head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Yesterday's move was the next to last act in the Dulles liquidation of Harold E. Stassen's independent disarmament group. Expected soon is transfer to the State Department of the remaining small White House disarmament staff. By then the whole show will be under direct Dulles control, something he has long sought because of policy differences with Stassen.

Stassen, who resigned two weeks ago as Special Assistant to the President for disarmament, was invited yesterday to testify before the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee at 10 a. m. today. The invitation came from Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), inspired in part by two Stassen newspaper articles distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

In the second article published yesterday, Stassen called for a six-nation Summit Conference this June, July or August at the United Nations in Geneva with U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld as "moderator." Stassen suggested that the United States, Britain and France, and Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

He said the meeting might agree on the two-year nuclear test suspension plan he had advocated in the first article a day earlier.

The Wadsworth appointment is in no sense a replacement for Stassen, the difference being highly important. Stassen had direct access to the President, Wadsworth will not; Stassen had a seat on the National Security Council, Wadsworth will not; Stassen thus was above any one department, Wadsworth will be a part of the State Department alone, and Dulles will control his relationships and negotiations with other departments here as well as with other governments, both allied and Communist.

The effect is to down-grade the disarmament post. Most observers here tend to believe it will now be even more difficult to create American policies which could bridge the gap to the Soviet Union, if indeed that is possible.

The appointment of Gruenther, Lovett, McCloy and Smith, all highly respected former Government officials, is not likely to alter the situation. Their job, as what the State Department termed "qualified private citizens," will be a one-shot affair. They were named, State said, with the approval of President Eisenhower.

Wadsworth is to "participate in the preparation of positions," the State Department said.

The new negotiator is the 52-year-old son of a former Republican Senator and Representative from New York and has long served in a variety of Government posts. He has been Henry Cabot Lodge's deputy at the U. N. since early

1953 where he helped negotiate the peaceful atomic energy set up last year as an international organization.

Together with the appointments, the State Department made this statement:

"The United States continues to consider it urgent that an international agreement be sought and reached which will effectively limit armaments."

"The government of the Soviet Union has since last August refused to discuss the constructive proposals advanced by the United States, United Kingdom, France and Canada or to participate in the work of the (disarmament) subcommittee of the United Commission."

"The Soviet Union announced that it also would not participate in any proceedings of the disarmament commission as reconstituted by the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly."

"The United States believes that limitation of armament is so imperative a goal that efforts to reach it should not be interrupted by such procedural obstacles as the Soviet Union has put in the past."

"We are striving and will continue to strive to overcome these procedural difficulties and to go forward to lift from the shoulders of mankind the dangerous and growing burden of vast and ever-more destructive armaments."